

## RAIL RUMBLINGS.

THE summit of Mount Vesuvius can now be reached by a cable railway.

THE Pennsylvania is preparing drawings for a compound freight locomotive.

At the end of March last year there were 519 compound locomotives on the Prussian state railroads.

OF the thirty-eight street railway companies in New Jersey only four paid a dividend last year.

A MAT recently issued by the New York Central shows that the Grand Central station is located in the exact center of the metropolis.

UNDER the new rules of the Pennsylvania company all train men hereafter employed must be five feet nine inches tall.

THE steam railways are suffering from the competition of the trolley roads, and now the cry is raised that the trolleys are being painfully depleted of their traffic by the bicycles.

THE whole length of Russian railroads is now twenty-three thousand one hundred and thirteen miles, of which twenty thousand eight hundred and twenty miles belong to the government and are under the control of the ministry of ways of communication.

IN all, the length of the track laid on the Siberian railroad is now one thousand and twelve miles, which is less than one-quarter and more than one-fifth of the whole length of the Siberian main line (four thousand five hundred and fifty miles).

## OLD TIME BALL PLAYERS.

BILLY SUNDAY is an evangelist.

"TIM" KEEFE is a league umpire.

FRED DUNLOP is a landlord in Chicago.

"HANK" O'DAY is a Chicago politician.

PETE BROWNSO is "resting" in Louisville.

JIM WHITE is farming near Corning, N. Y.

CAL McVEY is a contractor in California.

ROSS BARNES is a stock broker in Chicago.

JIMMIE GALVIN is a bartender at Oakland.

JOHN REILLY is a draughtsman in Cincinnati.

JACK NELSON owns a milk route in Brooklyn.

JOHN CLARKSON has a cigar business in Bay City.

HAYTON is Baltimore's president and manager.

FRANK HARRISON owns a saloon in New York.

DAN RICHARDSON has a dry goods store at Elmira, Ohio.

HARRY STOVEY seems to have dropped out of sight.

JOHN CORNHILL is in the grocery business at Camden, Ohio.

CARTHERS is in the hardware business at Chicago.

## THE LATEST ART WORKS.

A MONUMENT to Schliemann, the discoverer of Troy, is to be erected in Schwerin, Germany.

A STATUE of Cromwell, to be made by Thornycroft, has just been ordered by the British government. It will be set up at Westminster.

THE Duchess d'Uzes is at work on a colossal statue of the Virgin Mary, which she intends to place on a rocky mountain peak on her estate.

A MARBLE medallion portrait of John Conch Adams, the discoverer of Neptune, has just been set up in Westminster Abbey, close to the memorials to Isaac Newton, Darwin and Herschel.

Around the medallion is carved the name, with the inscription: "Neptunum Calculo Monstravit, A. S. MDCCCXIV."

A VELASQUEZ lately presented by Lord Savile to the National Gallery in London, representing a betrothal, is believed by him to be the last picture painted by the artist, and to contain portraits of himself, in his dress as a knight of Santiago, of the poet Quevedo, and of Velasquez's favorite slave, Juan Pareja.

## FASHION'S DICTATES.

REVERS are still chic on tailor-made gowns, and the graceful lace-bertha will not lose popularity this summer.

SOLID bands of flowers are now used for throat ornament, but are pretty only on young and slender necks.

THE sailor hat, narrow in brim, low in crown and trimmed with flowers, will still be fashionable with tailor-made suits and seaside costumes.

JUVENILE "Trillys"—very cunning little, white, pink and blue leather shoes—are to be worn this summer by the baby girls.

SOMETHING new on night-dresses buttons on the side, leaving the front free for elaborate trimming in lace or embroidery.

A RECENT and "fashionable" creation in foot-wear is the slipper of black satin, with white Brussels lace applique on the toe.

ARTIFICIAL flowers used this season are closed instead of wide open; the leading favorites being the cyclamen and cabbage rose—clover, barberries and poppies are also popular.

## GIVEN WITHOUT NAMES.

A MINNESOTA man has sued a barber for five hundred dollars damages for ruining his beard.

THE inventor of the hand organ has recently died in New York, but his invention still survives.

A BLACK button, sixteen needles and four small silver coins were swallowed by an insane man in an asylum at Gloucester, Eng., and caused his death.

A TINY young fellow dwells in Saco, Me. When he goes to see his girl, he carries a shoe-brush with him, and on her door-step-hits while he gives his shoes a finishing touch.

SUPERSTITIONS die hard. A boy was born with a caul in Clapham Junction recently, and his father has sued the woman doctor who was called in for keeping the caul. He said it was worth ten or fifteen dollars to him.

## SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

RUTH CLEVELAND is the youngest bicyclist of her sex.

A SPORTING Boer has two racing ostriches, one of which has a stride of fourteen feet and can go twenty miles an hour.

JOHN G. WHITE, a Cleveland authority on chess, has a library of about five thousand volumes devoted entirely to the game.

MR. ARTHUR BALFOUR, the leader of the conservative opposition in the house of commons, is a bicycle admirer and rider.

AMONG the French men of letters who ride the bicycle are Emile Zola, Jules Lemaitre, Jean Richepin, Henri de Regnier, Octave Mirbeau and Arthur Meyer.

SCOTLAND won the amateur golf match at St. Andrews this year. Mr. Leslie Balfour Melville defeating in the finals Mr. John Ball, of Liverpool, who has won the championship four times in the last ten years.

CHAS. MILLAR'S Doncaster cup brought \$4,777 at the sale of the late duchess of Montrose's jewelry. Fifteen other racing prizes, including Theobald's Doncaster and Ascot Queen's cups, Corrie Roy's and Gang Forward's Newmarket Jockey club cups, and Medora's Goodwood Steward's cup, brought \$11,950.

JOHN C. S. HANCOCK, of Hancock, Md., who has only his left arm to shoot with, the right having been lost in a carriage accident, has killed this season with his shotgun 309 squirrels, 125 rabbits, 217 partridges, 62 pheasants, 28 wild turkeys, and 35 woodcock. Of wild ducks he has shot 23 mallards and 7 redheads.

## TREES, PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

WHEN the skin of a Japanese orange is removed, the sections fall apart in acceptable mouthfuls.

IN the United States there are 410 different species of trees; and nineteen of them, when perfectly seasoned, will sink in water.

THE seed of the plant "pride of China" grows a fruit called "madberry" which intoxicates birds that feed upon it.

A PRIZE of 20,000 francs has been offered by a florist in Mayenne, France, to anyone who can produce a plant on which blue roses will bloom.

NO TREE has yet been measured which was taller than the great eucalyptus in Gippsland, Australia, which proved to be 450 feet high.

HUMBOLDT estimated that the earth contains 50,000 species of plants, 51,000 species of animals, 44,000 species of insects, 4,000 species of birds and 7,000 species of reptiles.

FIGS grow freely in Greece, but as the quality of the fruit is inferior the bulk of the production is shipped to Trieste and roasted, ground into powder and sold as a substitute for coffee under the name of fig coffee.

## MOTHERS OF GREAT MEN.

GIBSON's mother was passionately fond of reading and encouraged her son to follow her example.

COLERIDGE revered his mother. He once said: "A mother is a mother still, the holiest thing alive."

THE mother of Lord Cornwallis did not, at first, favor the idea of a military career for her son.

MOZART's mother was a delicate, spirituelle creature, who, it is said, seemed more soul than body.

IT is said that the mother of Charles Darwin had a decided taste for all branches of natural history.

WEBER, the musical composer, had a musical mother, who found pleasure in the gems of classical music.

CONFUCIUS commands children to reverence and to obey their parents, and especially to love their mothers.

BECHER once said: "The memory of my sainted mother is the brightest recollection of my early years."

## FADS AND NOVELTIES.

LILY OF THE VALLEY brooches, done in pearls, are the up-to-date souvenir gifts of the Easter bride to her bridesmaids.

THE tiny steel and jet buckles, which have been used for a year now, will not be so much the rage this spring, although they will be seen on some gowns.

THE swagger Miss now wears at her belt a new style of scent bottle. It is a spray affair that works by pushing down a little knob, instead of a rubber bulb.

SAPPHIRES, rubies, diamonds and other gems are bored with a drilling apparatus which makes holes one-thousandth of an inch in diameter, the smallest holes known to modern machinery.

THE very latest thing, in pretty boxes for wedding-cake which is to be sent to friends out of town, is the heart-shaped box, which is a "creation" of the very daintiest lace-paper, white ribbon and pasteboard that one can imagine.

## WAR'S HEROES.

FROM 1795 to 1895, over six millions of French soldiers have lost their lives in war, from wounds, or diseases caused by warfare.

ALMOST without exception the American leaders in the revolutionary war were thin, while the British generals were stout men.

VICTOR BAILLOT, 102 years old; Vanoy, 102; Julien Rowe, 101, and Sebastian Brounart, 99, survivors of Waterloo, are living in France.

IN a cemetery in Berkshire, England, there is a marble shaft to the memory of a soldier who lost his leg in battle. The inscription describes how the soldier parted with his limb when it came in contact with "the above ball." The said cannon-shot "crowned the shaft."

WHEN Queen Wilhelmina was in England she asked in vain to be shown Admiral Blake's monument. "Surely," she said, "if you give Nelson such prominence, Blake, who fought against my country so often, should have some recognition in marble."

## ENORMOUS CHEROKEE CLAIM.

A Tract of Sixty Square Miles in South-eastern Texas.

Certain members of the Cherokee tribe of Indians propose pushing a claim to a tract of valuable land in Texas that may form the basis to a lawsuit in the court of claims that will rival the famous Maxwell land grant, not only in the amount involved, but in the question of the validity of a grant based on the question of sovereignty vested in the provisional government of Texas before she was admitted to the union.

It is a fact, little known outside the Cherokee nation, says the St. Louis Republic, that certain members of the Cherokee tribe own in fee simple sixty square miles of land lying in what now constitutes the counties of Anderson, Rusk and Cherokee, in southeastern Texas, the same being in the form of a land grant from the provisional government of Texas after her independence from Mexico and before she was admitted to the union by an act of congress.

When Sam Houston died from Tennessee while in the zenith of his fame, and while he was governor of that state and enjoying the luxury of newly wedded bliss, he for awhile hid himself away among his old friends, the Cherokees, in the wilds of the Indian territory. He took unto himself another wife from among the dusky maidens and lived with her until her death, which occurred about one year after her marriage with the noted Tennessean.

Texas and Mexico were then in the throes of revolution, and Houston, fired with an enthusiasm of patriotic loyalty for his oppressed countrymen, persuaded a few of his Cherokee friends—about twenty in number—to go with him to the aid of Texas insurgents. The result of his venture is already a matter of history. Houston won fame and renown in the conflict and became the first provisional governor of the Lone Star state. Here he exhibited his love for his Cherokee friends, and, no doubt, cherishing an ambition of inducing the entire tribe of Cherokees to emigrate and settle in the country where he had won distinction, gave to his few followers the tract of land mentioned, with the understanding that they should return to their friends in the Indian territory and endeavor to induce a general emigration of the entire tribe. The document conveying the grant was properly made out and signed and sealed with the insignia of office of the provisional governor of the state of Texas.

The metes and bounds of the grant are fully defined by the meridians, and granted in trust to twenty Cherokees, their heirs and assigns forever. This grant was delivered to one of their number for safe keeping and they returned to their brethren in the Indian territory.

Time grew on apace. Other and more pressing matters engaged the attention of the Cherokees. They were striving to build themselves homes in the lands allotted to them by the United States government, and the Texas land grant was for years almost forgotten. Houston was elected to the United States senate, and in the multifarious cares of public life forgot the interests of his Cherokee friends.

The grant was lost or hidden, and but one or two individuals knew of its whereabouts until recently. It is now in the possession of descendants of the Texas refugee Cherokees, whose making preparations to begin a suit in the court of claims at Washington for an amount almost too enormous to readily realize or estimate.

## NEW DISCOVERY IN EGYPT.

Remains of an Unknown Race Who Flourished 5,000 Years Ago.

The report of the discovery by Prof. Flinders Petrie of the remains of a distinctly new race of people in Egypt is by no means startling news to those who have followed at all the series of Egyptological surprises, says the Philadelphia Record. The soil of Egypt probably holds as great if not greater wonders than those already unearthed.

While Egypt was not the cradle of mankind, nor even of civilization, its antiquities are of more interest to humanity than those of almost any other country. The Nile witnessed the great secrets of the dawn of the historic world. Of the Egyptians themselves the origin is still wrapped in inscrutable mystery. That they were absolutely distinct from the Ethiopian race has long been known; that the primitive Egyptians were Jewish or even Semitic has not yet been established. As for Prof. Petrie's discovery, it relates to a comparatively later chapter in the romantic history of the land of the lotus and papyrus, of Osiris and the Pyramids.

According to the belief of Prof. Petrie, the strange new people whose bones and relics he has unearthed in the district between Ballas and Nagadah, thirty miles north of Thebes, were most likely the funeral vices of the conquerors who overthrew Egyptian civilization at the time of the Old Kingdom and produced the darkness of the seventh and eighth dynasties. They would thus have flourished near Thebes about 3000 B. C. Their pottery exhibits some peculiar resemblances to that of the Amorite period in Palestine. Again, other evidences point westward to Malta. The prominent aquiline nose and long pointed beard certainly lend more plausibility to the Libyan and Amorite hypothesis. The most striking phase of all, however, is the condition of the remains, which irresistibly suggests ceremonial cannibalism. The absence of all writing, beyond mere personal marks, and the rudeness of the attempt at drawing and sculpture emphasize this feature, while the knowledge evinced of metals does not alter seriously the conclusion that the civilization of this dead and long lost race was upon a low level, in strong contrast to Egyptian civilization.

As Europe suffered an Asiatic deluge in later history, so it may yet transpire that Egypt was flooded at one time long before by the barbarians of Europe.

## GRATIOTS' PIONEERS.

Spend a Day in Talking Over Old Times.—A Fair Attendance.

A better day for the meeting of the pioneer and historical association of the county could hardly have been selected than last Friday. It was just warm enough to be comfortable and as sunny as could be desired. Although the meeting was called on short notice the attendance was excellent. Among the first at the meeting, as they were in the county, were Roman Fyler, Elias Shaw and W. W. Comstock.

The association was called to order at 10:30 by Elias Shaw, the only member of the executive committee present, who briefly stated the object of the association and the necessity of every member taking an earnest interest in keeping the association in good working order. The association then put in some work on the by-laws, the reading of which was called for by W. W. Comstock. As no provision had been made for annual dues Mr. Comstock offered a resolution providing for the annual payment of ten cents from each member which was adopted unanimously.

A list of the pioneers present showed the following: William Long and wife, Roman Fyler, Gilbert Hall, Francis Curtis and wife, J. Heinen and wife, J. H. Huffer, Albert Bovee, Mary A. Crauseburg, Mary Harris, George Pettit, W. W. Comstock and wife, Nettie Comstock, Elias Shaw, Daniel Felling, Warner Coston, George Randall and wife, Jerry Shaver, Z. Hoag and wife, O. M. Evered, E. A. Walker, A. M. Walker, A. S. Loomis and wife, S. Wheeler and wife, W. H. Laycock and wife, R. Allen and wife, N. Walker and wife, N. B. Fraker, A. Cole and wife, John Price and wife, Newell Leonard, Mrs. Louisa Seaver, Mrs. E. M. Russell, W. D. Scott and W. E. Winton and wife. The association then adjourned for dinner.

After the call for order, the secretary's report was called for and read, and as no set program had been prepared, the members were invited to make the best possible use of the time. A. J. Harrington of St. Louis had prepared a list of the members of the society who had died during the year, which was read, supplementing the reading with personal reminiscences of different ones. The number noted amounted to 47. Newell Leonard offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

"Whereas, since our last annual meeting, Sidney S. Hastings of St. Louis, W. C. Beck with of Illinois, Lafayette Sweetland and Elijah Beard of North Star, have departed this life; therefore,

"Resolved, That in this death the society has lost four of its brightest ornaments and active and respected members, who were always foremost in making grand and glorious the history of pioneer life in this county;

"Resolved, That, as early settlers, their lives were such as to endear them to the hearts of all the pioneers. They were always found to be the friends of all in times of need, and their names will receive honorable mention in connection with the early days of Gratiot;

"Resolved, That this society extend a vote of sympathy to their families in this, their bereavement;

"Resolved, That these resolutions be spread at large on the minutes of the society and published in the county papers."

The next in order was the election of the officers for the ensuing year, as follows: Pres., W. E. Winton; Secretary, O. M. Evered; Treasurer, W. W. Comstock, all of Illinois.

W. E. Winton was escorted to the chair, but on being called on for a speech, declined as not being prepared. The officers elected were, on motion, elected as the executive committee, with power to name the required vice presidents and transact other necessary business.

A committee on program, consisting of A. J. Harrington, G. E. Hall, Newell Leonard, Nettie Comstock and Mrs. W. E. Long, was appointed, and retired to prepare a program. President Winton then called for speeches, and William Long of Washington was the first to respond; came to the county with wife and child and stopped over night in a deserted log shanty, which was without door, window, floor or roof. Built a house on his land and settled down to clearing it up; wife was taken sick and he had to do the work and make the butter and feed the animals all the time.

Roman Fyler of North Star gave the association an account of a trip that he made into the county and the financial loss which resulted from his making too many trades on the way.

G. W. Petty of St. Louis came into Gratiot in 1839 and bought state land in Bethany. He thought it fine country then, for the ground had not tilled out, and there weren't a host of mud holes. He went back home and in May again came in, bringing with him his son. Found plenty of mud. Had a neighbor draw some lumber to his land, and built a shanty. After awhile his wife came. Cleared up his land, and after the springs opened up at St. Louis, times were better. Went to raising onions and made a good living.

A. Bovee came to Washington in '58 with his wife and children. Traded for his place without seeing it. In those days there were no roads, only trails. Had 15 cents, all in cash, when he got here. Chopped four acres and put it into spring wheat the first season, and it looked fine, but it all froze in June. Didn't harvest a kernel. Had to go to St. Louis to market and used to carry the butter in pails suspended from a neck yoke. Had to walk "log" logs most of the way. Started from home one morning with forty pounds of butter there and brought nearly 100 pounds back of groceries and got home in time for dinner. Couldn't do it now.

J. Heinen moved from Ohio in '58. There were no bridges above Maple Rapids. Had to ford the river. Built a shanty with a paneled floor and a small fireplace and a stick chimney. Had a horse the first summer but traded him off for provision. Had 700 pounds of flour when spring opened, but neighbors ran out of provisions and he loaned until his flour ran out, and then the rains came and took out the approaches to the bridges that had been built.

A. J. Harrington came to St. Louis poorer than a church mouse. He hadn't even a nickel. The first work he did was to chop eighty acres of land for \$10 a month and his "eat." Spoke at some length of the condition of the roads and the length and depth of the mud holes. He didn't care to go over the life again although they need to have many a good time.

W. W. Comstock had had too many experiences to tell. He wanted no more pioneer life. Sylvester Wheeler came in 1841. Brought with him a wife and child, a bag of flour and a sack of meal with but few animals. He chopped and cleared a piece of land with the help of his wife and children and put in his first crops. He felled the trees and his wife chopped up the limbs.

Mrs. William Long said it had been her without remembering the amazing things connected with pioneer life and forget the gloomy things. Told of the only severe fight she ever had in the woods, which was

caned, she supposed by an owl, but which proved to be a basket.

Mrs. A. J. Brown came in 1856. Taught school in Elba and rode to school the first morning on horseback. The school house was a very small one. Didn't board around very much because it was too far to go. The largest number of pupils that she had was seven.

W. D. Scott was called upon and made a few remarks and promised to give an account of early practice in Gratiot. The doctor told of his run for school inspector at an early election, and how he succeeded in polling the full vote of his party.

"The committee on program then reported the following for the next meeting: 1. An address by some person selected by the executive committee. 2. Paper, by association historian, Nettie Comstock, on pioneer history of Gratiot. 3. Recitations, by Mrs. William Long. 4. Paper, Dr. W. D. Scott, 'The Pioneer Doctors of Gratiot.' 5. Five minute speeches from members of the society. 6. Personal reminiscences—the society.

Alfred Stone came to Michigan in May, 1847, and moved to Essex township, Clinton county, in 1848. Did work in Gratiot for Arnold Payne of Fulton, when Payne was the only settler in the county. Was \$35 in debt when he arrived in Essex. Had to pay by working out at 50 cents a day; had to get \$-x-shillings in haying and a dollar in harvest.

This closed the work of the day and the association adjourned.

## THE MEMPHIS SILVER CONVENTION.

The silver convention at Memphis has concluded its labors. It is worthy of note in connection with the assembling and deliberations of that body that the convention had a lot of prominent speakers and advisers appear before it. There were half a dozen senators of the United States, democrats and republicans, either personally present or represented by letters breathing the fairest acquiescence in the doctrine which the convention was called to promote. There were several congressmen from the south, where, somehow, or other, the representatives in the popular branch of congress seem to represent more exactly the sentiments of their constituents than do those whom we send to Washington from the north. The resolutions that were adopted were not extreme or radical. They simply state, with much force and dignity, the position of the free silver side of the propaganda. They assert that the recent depression was due to conspiracy by which silver was demonetized. The effect of the gold standard is to establish one standard for the creditor and one for the debtor. No just law establishes one measure of value for the borrower and one for the lender. Restoration of silver as a money metal on an equality with gold, and the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at a ratio of 16 to one is demanded.

While international agreement is desirable, the United States should not wait for this agreement nor surrender the sovereign right to regulate its financial affairs in the interest of its people.

Thus another representative gathering of the people of a great section of the country favored a return to our historic system of currency, changed in 1873, and for a reversal of the conditions under which the American people are required to pay their deferred obligations in a unit of a constantly increasing value. The south, as represented at Memphis, is not alone in its declarations. Only the other day the democracy of the state of Illinois made its declaration. Only last fall, in choosing their standard bearer for the state campaign the democracy of Michigan pinned their faith to the single declaration of their belief in the free coinage of silver. Every day some western or southern body is putting itself on record in favor of a return to the old conditions.

Nor is the change in the sentiments and the freedom of expression on this question confined to the statesmen and the politicians. There are business men, of as great wealth and affairs as those easterners who profess to be so much alarmed lest the dear people will make fools of themselves by adopting a silver standard, every day declaring in favor of free silver as the one thing necessary to the permanent return of prosperity of these United States. The most recent of these is John V. Farwell, the great Chicago merchant, whose family is so prominent in national affairs that his brother was a republican senator from Illinois, and who is himself looked up to as a party wheelhorse and a business man of great standing. Writing in the Dry Goods Reporter, of his own city, only last week Mr. Farwell makes an argument for free silver as the currency of the United States in order to produce commercial peace and prosperity. In the course of that argument he used these expressions:

"How was it a crime? Being the most prosperous nation on earth, in spite of pernicious legislation inimical to it, we opened wide the door for Europe to follow us and persistently demanded payment of our enormous war debt, made on a paper fiat money basis, with money doubled in value by our own act, before those bonds matured. Was that innocent legislative virtue, clothed in spotless honesty? If not, was it not intellectual selfishness gone mad with hellish avarice?"

With a sprinkling of men in the east famous in the United States for business ability in favor of the remonetization of silver, with all the thoughtful statesmen of the west and south thinking and believing in the same direction with the people of whole states and sections declaring their uncompromising faith in the return of the nation to

## A GREAT EXPENSE

To Carry on an Almost Helpless Fight—At Last the Fight is Over.

(From the Battle Creek Moon.)

Our representative called at 36 Battle Creek Avenue, the residence of S. I. Robbins, and in an interview with him brought out the following facts: Mr. Robbins tells of his wife's experience in a manner that carries conviction with his words. He says: "I am sorry my wife is not at home this P. M., but no one knows better than I how she has suffered during past years. For twenty years she has been afflicted with the various forms of kidney complaint and an enlargement of the liver. She was often confined to her bed for more than two weeks at a time suffering untold agony. She has doctored constantly, and I have paid out in doctors' bills for her alone as much as \$900.00, and then her relief was only such that she would be able to be around for a spell. Some time ago she felt the symptoms of another attack coming on, such as a pain in through the kidneys and back. I hardly know what induced me to get a box of Doan's Kidney Pills, instead of sending for the family physician; however, I got some and she commenced their use. It was a surprise to us both to see their action; the attack was ward off, and she continued taking them with marked improvement each day of their use. She is better now than she has been in years, the pain in the back and others in the kidneys have entirely gone. Hardly a day goes by that we do not mention the great good Doan's Kidney Pills have done her. I was always opposed to patent medicines, but confess that my wife's experience with Doan's Kidney Pills has done much to change my opinions. If it were not for those pills she would not have been able to be out this afternoon."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers—price, 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-McMillan Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no other.

the old conditions, can it be held for a moment that free silver is losing ground? From present indications it will be a leading issue next year. Where is Michigan that she has not yet declared herself. There ought to be such a rousing free silver convention in this city of Detroit before the end of the month of July that our largest hall could not hold all the delegates, nor its four walls retain within them the enthusiasm which should be manifest. This is the time for our Whittings, our Barkworths and our Stevensons to make themselves heard and felt.—Detroit Evening News.

"Dr. Fowler's Elix. of Wild Strawberry is considered a necessity in our house. It is an excellent remedy for summer complaints, especially with children." Wm. Reid, 66 College St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Eli Tells Ancient Order Secrets.

Eli Perkins, who belongs to the A. O. U. W., was asked why the members of the order were called "Ancient Workmen." "That is a lodge secret," said Eli, mysteriously, "and I wouldn't tell anyone outside of the lodge unless they were sworn to secrecy."

Our reporter immediately took the oath of secrecy and said "Now Eli, why are they called 'Ancient Workmen'?"

"It is," said Eli, his voice dwindling to a low whisper, "it is because it was so long ago—such ancient times that any of us were ever known to work."—A. O. U. W. Herald.

"I was troubled with quincy for five years. Thomas' Electric Oil cured me. My wife and child had diphtheria. Thomas' Electric Oil cured them. I would not be without it in the house